

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES AND SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW.

VOL. 4.—NO. 21

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1886.

\$2 50 A YEAR.

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Trimmed Hats, \$1 and upwards.

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Hankies, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings,

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HENRY MUMA, Esq.,

THOMAS MCKAY, Esq.

The Commission will hold its sittings

each day from

10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

AND

2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

J. ALPHONSE GUINET,

Chairman.

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Secretary.

COMMISSION ROYALE.

North West Rebellion

LOSSES CLAIMS.

COMMISSAIRES:

J. ALPHONSE GUINET, Esq.,

HENRY MUMA, Esq.,

THOMAS MCKAY, Esq.

The Commission sittings at Prince Albert

on

10 hrs. a.m. to 1 p.m.

AT 2

2 hrs. p.m. to 5 p.m.

J. ALPHONSE GUINET,

President de la Commission

(Par Inter)

GEO. H. YOUNG,

Secrétaire.

All persons interested, in

this district, will take notice

that all claims should be

enquired into before the 1st

May next.

A general meeting of the members of

Loose Agricultural Society, was held on

Wednesday last at Orm's to take into

consideration the best means of obtain-

ing compensation for loss of crop. At

the present time there appears to be an

understanding that the Royal Commis-

sion will not entertain claims of this

description, not being authorized to do

so by Government. Some of the mem-

bers contended that the loss of a crop,

big or small, was less serious than the

loss caused by being detained here after

seedling time to sow sufficient crop to

feed them last winter. In other cases,

where farmers had seed and land already

cultivated but were not allowed to go

home, a direct loss of seed and re-para-

tion of land could be claimed, also

farmers who put an annual rental on

land and were deprived of the use of the land.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Wm.

Miller, Wm. A. Spence, Capt. Craig and

Capt. May were appointed to interview

the Commission regarding the delinquent

kind of claims.

BIRTH.

May 18—In Prince Albert, on the 12th

inst., the wife of J. D. Mavery, of a son.

Owing to the increase in his business,

J. M. Campbell has been compelled to

enlarge his premises. This has been

done by cutting a doorway through to

the adjoining building, which has been

tastefully painted and fitted up, and is

now occupied as the dry goods and clo-

thing department of the establishment,

and is well stocked with everything in

those lines.

The concert of the Dramatic Club of

F Division, N.W.M.P., in aid of the

Memorial Fund was well attended by

the people of the town, almost all the

reserved seats being filled. The Prince

Albert Concert Hall was in attendance

and played several lively tunes. The

opening fare was not a success, but the

one that closed the programme was very

well acted, and Messrs. Niven and St.

John as Box and Cox, took their parts

in a very creditable manner. The ladies

—Mrs. Sprout and Misses McEae and

McKenzie—sang in their usual excellent

style, and were all encoered. The gen-

tleman who took part are old favorites,

and were well received. The instrumental

part of the programme was performed

by Miss MacWilliam, Messrs. Cann and

Way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics are in a chaotic condition

The seceders from Mr. Gladstone not

being able to agree among themselves,

no advance has been made towards a

coalition of Conservatives and moderate

Liberals, and all is confusion. Arrange-

ments have been made for a consultation

between the Marquis of Salisbury and

Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, on

Monday, at which the project of a Con-

servative Liberal alliance will prob-

ably be settled one way or the other.

The leaders of the Liberals, however, are

averse to deciding upon their course of

action until Gladstone's scheme shall

have been laid before Parliament so that

its provisions may be accurately known

and its exact effect calculated.

The Premier is expected to occupy

about three hours in making his state-

ment of policy on Thursday next, pro-

vided the condition of his voice is such

as to permit of so prolonged an exertion.

His friends have no doubt that the sus-

tained excitement will enable him to rise

to the requirements of the occasion, but

there is much apprehension lest, in his

impaired physical condition, the reaction

which must follow such an effort may

have serious results. The event will

certainly be one of the most interesting

in modern parliamentary annals. Upon

the effectiveness of Gladstone's speech,

it is commonly believed, depends whet-

her he shall close life as premier of Eng-

land or in discreditable retirement, and

the occasion will be invested with all

the significance of a great man's struggle

for the retention of political leadership.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW
PUBLISHED DAILY

J. D. MAVEETY

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each. In no case will profits be inserted in this paper. Business letters 15 cts. per line. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid. All letter to be addressed to the Proprietor.

J. D. MAVEETY, Proprietor.

THIS PAPER may be found at Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK**.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.
11 a.m.—His Lordship the Bishop.
7 p.m.—Mr. Massie.
The Mission Chapel.
11 a.m.—Rev. A. A. H. Wright.
2 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—His Lordship the Bishop.
St. Catharines.
11 a.m.—Rev. Canon Platt, B.D.
St. Paul's.
2 p.m.—Rev. Canon Platt, B.D.
St. Andrew's.
8 p.m.—Rev. E. Matheson.
St. John's.
3 p.m.—Rev. E. Matheson.
St. James'.
8 p.m.—Ven. Archdeacon McFarlane, P.D.
St. Anne's, R. Catholic.
10:30 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Rev. Pere Andre.
St. Paul's (Presbyterian).
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1886.

SEED GRAIN.

We are glad to learn that during the last week there has been a very general influx of the settlers of the district desirous of participating in the distribution of seed grain. As it unfortunately happened that the Government, notwithstanding their best efforts, were only able to forward about two thirds of the quantities originally asked for, Messrs Rogers and Arasnaul, the officials charged with the reception and distribution of the grain, have had a rather troublesome work to perform in allocating the quantities at their disposal to the large number of applicants for the same. We must say that all accounts that reached us go to prove that the gentlemen we have mentioned have done their very best and the best that any men could do to satisfy everyone, and their efforts have met with universal approval.

There was some talk about a parcel of oats from Clark's Crossing, which apparently did not in quality meet the views of some members of the Seed Grain Committee. At the same time, we understand the whole of this grain has been taken out by the farmers around, and therefore we suppose there could not have been much miss in the quality of this particular lot.

After all is past and gone, and now that we and our readers can look back over the negotiations and details of the last few months, we have great pleasure in saying that every Government official concerned—the Dominion Lands Commissioner in particular—and Messrs. Rogers and Arasnaul, under his instructions, have done everything in their power to meet the views and convenience of all concerned, and we can only now express the hope that every recipient of the seed will, next autumn, reap such a crop as will fully recompense him for all his labor and for all his anxiety.

The Postmaster General has ordered that parcels coming over the Canadian Pacific Railway to Manitoba and the Northwest, may be the same weight as those usually carried, namely, five pounds. Hitherto the maximum allowed has been two pounds, three ounces.

Scotland has always given Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Government a majority. But the Liberal press of that country has adopted a most hostile tone lately, to say nothing of the hostile utterances from public platforms. This is due to the home rule for Ireland matter, many Scotch members not being prepared to follow Mr. Gladstone in the matter.

Notwithstanding the Metis and Indian outbreak last year, which commenced during the month of March, just in time to check the tide of immigration, and which had the effect of seriously diminishing the number of homesteads and pre-emption entries at the various agencies, the sales for the past two years have been large, showing that the Northwest is filling up, if not as rapidly as might be wished, still with considerable rapidity. In the year 1884 the number of homestead entries was 533,280 acres; pre-emptions, 364,060 acres; sales, 213,172 acres. In the year 1885, the number of homestead entries was 249,552 acres; pre-emptions, 166,213 acres; sales, 126,049 acres. There is a decrease last year, but the general business of the department has not fallen off, the work connected with the halfbreed commission and the grants of scrip and land to members of the active militia engaged in the rebellion having given the department a vast amount of work.

The movement of population into the Northwest this season promises to be large, not alone from Great Britain, but also from the eastern provinces. Small parties of old country people have already arrived at Winnipeg, on their way to take up land, many of them in Southern Manitoba. The largest single excursion however, was from the counties of Huron, Grey, Bruce and Victoria, comprising over eighty families, all agriculturists. So well supplied were they with the materials for making life comfortable in the new region they go to populate, that it took four trains to convey them, over fifty cars being occupied with stuff, which included horses, cattle and the most improved agricultural machinery. They were closely followed by a special of twelve cars similarly loaded from another section of Ontario, and news of other parties preparing to start for the West is daily chronicled in our exchanges. The looking to Dakota, that in some districts a few years ago was the goal of most of our migrating farmers, is now evidently fast becoming a thing of the past, the surplus population of the older settled districts of the East finding its way in increasing volume to our own Northwest.

MANITOBA.

SELEKIRK.

From the Record.
The snow has nearly disappeared, consequently sleigh driving is a thing of the past.

Mr. E. B. Abell, Steamboat Inspector, returned on Tuesday from a two weeks' trip to the Saskatchewan district, where he has been inspecting the boats intending to run on that river.

Mr. Drummond, of the N. W. Transportation Co., was in town this week, and says that 6,000 rails have already been purchased for the Hudson's Bay

Railroad. This is a hopeful sign that work on the road will be commenced at an early date.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

From the Tribune-Review.

March tried to get itself up as a lion in going out but it didn't make much of a hot act of it. It was all bluster and wind. Migratory birds have commenced to return north. Several flocks of wild geese were seen as early as the beginning of last week.

Two new coaches arrived from the Carriage Car Works for the M. & N. W. on Saturday. They are very handsome and comfortably fitted up, and will doubtless be appreciated by the travelling public.

Mr. McLeod, a farmer living near Littleton, has eighteen head of cattle which have been attacked by a disease which will be fatal to the whole herd. The disease, which is similar to the "foot rot," commenced by the decaying of the hoofs and then the bones of the leg, which soon renders it impossible for the animal to move about. Two or three of the animals have already died from its effects and the others will have to be shot. Mr. McLeod thinks the trouble is caused by the cattle wading in strong alkali water.

A few weeks ago Mr. W. M. Smith planted several varieties of seed wheat on his house for the purpose of testing their respective qualities. Among the different kinds sown were from "Red Fyfe" and "Azov." The two varieties germinated at the same time, and their growth since has been about equal. Mr. Smith says the "Azov" has a fine blade, and thinks that it will be a success in this country.

RAY ORANGE.

From the Progress.

Warned up again this week.

Large amount of grain moving eastward.

There are quite a number of buyers here now.

The Kid-on House is advertised for sale.

Two trains of immigrants passed through here on Sunday last bound westward.

It is reported that the Winnipeg Consolidated Gold Mining Company will shortly resume operations.

George Mitchell will shortly commence the publication of a journal in Port Arthur, which will be devoted exclusively to mining and lumbering matters. We wish the new venture success.



PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

E. DEWDNEY, Lieutenant Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may concern,

GREETING.

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 11 of 1884, intituled "An Ordinance to encourage the planting of Forest Trees," it is enacted that the Lieutenant Governor may appoint, by Proclamation, a day to be observed throughout the Territories as "Arbor Day" for the purpose of planting forest and other trees;

And Whereas the Council of the North West Territories have, by resolution, recommended that the first Saturday in the month of May be set apart for this purpose;

NOW KNOW YE that under the authority vested in us as aforesaid, WE do hereby appoint Saturday the first day of May next to be observed throughout the Territories as "Arbor Day," and by these presents earnestly invite all the inhabitants of the said Territories to devote the above mentioned day to the planting of trees; and we request all Municipal, Religious and School Corporations to heartily co-operate for the success of an object which cannot fail to prove of vital importance to these Territories;

Of which all persons whom these presents may concern are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the North West Territories to be hereunto affixed. Witness, His Honor, E. Dewdney, Lieutenant Governor of the said Territories, at Government House, Regina, the 27th March 1886, in the 49th year of Her Majesty's liege.

By Command

A. E. FORBET, Clerk of Council.

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GROCER**

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**DRY GOODS MERCHANT,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.**

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MOORE & MACDOWALL

Wish to inform the Public that they have on hand and for sale a Half Million Feet of Dry Lumber, consisting of Matched, Dressed and Undressed.

Dressed Flooring,	\$48
Undressed do.,	42
Dressed Siding,	48
Undressed do.,	42
Sheeting,	30
Common Lumber,	35
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“ “ Over 12 feet extra.
Lath, 75 cts. per bundle.
Shingles, \$6 50 per M.

We are prepared to Contract for Buildings as cheaply as any firm in Town

Builders paying Cash or giving good security for LARGE Orders, will have a reduction made.

MOORE & MACDOWALL

FALSE SYMPATHY.

A Justly Indignant Letter on the Riel Case.

If a stranger in Canada, ignorant of the facts, were to read the speeches of the Opposition in the House of Commons, his conclusion would be that the entire trouble from first to last was whether Mr. Louis Riel had not been too hardily dealt with. All that the country has suffered, all the misery which that man has caused, all the anguish which he has brought to many a parent by the death of a beloved child at the hands of this man, are trifles, apparently, in the estimation of the Opposition not worthy even of mention in comparison with the fate of Mr. Riel.

Some of the Opposition speakers justify his resort to arms, and nearly all of them, if they do not justify, at least palliate his proceedings to such an extent as to take from them every element of delinquency. What is the meaning of the speech made by Mr. Cameron, of Haron, if it is not intended to excuse the rebellion? He imputed misconduct to the Government in the management of the Northwest. Now what possible bearing can the imputed misconduct have on the question whether the execution of Riel was proper, unless by way of justification for his acts? So that in fact we are brought face to face with the question, whether, assuming the negligence, or misconduct of the Government to have been all which the Opposition say it was, the resort to arms by Riel was justifiable? Those people who answer in the affirmative, must have very little regard for the stability of executive authority, or for the security of life and property. The thousands of Socialists who recently met in England consider they suffer from wrongs as acute as the halfbreeds ever had to complain of. No do the Socialists of Chicago and Paris. But it would be a deplorable state of things were these people to be regarded as justified in plundering property and destroying life, and usurping the constituted authorities. I cannot believe that the persons who attempt to discover a justification for the acts of Riel in anything which the Government has done or has omitted to do are sincere unless they have never reflected on the consequences. It is useless to say that in the history of the world revolutions have occurred which have been pronounced justifiable. This was no national uprising in the Northwest for liberty of conscience and for the natural inalienable rights of man. It was at best but a partial or sectional complaint, such as in days past was common against the Canada Company for monopolizing the best land in Ontario.

But what I want to come at is this:—Do these people who are seeking to excuse Riel perceive how they are dishonoring the dead? If Riel was right, those who died for Canada were wrong. When he demanded that Capt. Crozier should surrender Fort Carlton with its Government and private stores, or he would attack it, when he told William Mitchell that if the police did not surrender he "would go for them," and when he spoke about carrying on a war of extermination (see the report of the trial, pages 19, 73, 74) what was to be done?

Was Crozier merely to submit or stand to his guns and fight? He chose the latter, and he called for volunteers to assist the small regular force at his command. The call was responded to, and with twenty-five young volunteers, young men he is understood, who were not bound to go under arms, but who as men worthy of the name of Canadians, and of the race from which they sprung, hesitated not to confront the rebels. Of these twenty-five young Canadians, nine fell on the field at Duck Lake dead or wounded, and those that were wounded were butchered by the rebels as they lay helpless. Is there a word said in honor of those brave men who, at their country's first call, died for her? Not one word. Is there a word for the brave fellows who subsequently marched with their regiments and suffered hardships, loss of employment, wounds, and in some cases, death? Scarcely a word. Scarcely a word, I say, in comparison with the tender solicitude which is exhibited in dealing with Louis Riel.

It is positively sickening to hear some people, for the sake of a party move, denouncing the execution of this man as an act of cruelty, and yet passing over the murder of our young men without a word of sympathy or commendation. Riel was a murderer; he incited the Indians to pillage and to burn; he caused incalculable misery throughout the settled parts of the Northwest, but, forsooth,

according to the Opposition speakers, he is entitled to our deepest sympathy! Strange sympathy, indeed! He never hesitated to take life when it suited his purpose, and he thought he was in no danger. Poor Scott experienced no mercy at his hands when ordered to execution, thrust into the coffin before he was quite dead and buried like a dog. The exasperation of party warfare procured Riel's pardon at the time, and it deeply to be regretted. But in dealing with criminals it is usual to refer to their past career in order to discover what claim they make to mercy. In this way surely the number of Scott was not to be ignored. Oh! but we are told this unfortunate man was insane. Yes, indeed, and so was the assassin of President Garfield, with far more reasons for the supposition than Riel. Some people maintain that all criminals are insane. But Mr. Riel's madness was full of method. He preferred to have \$35,000 for his share of the business rather than run any further risk. This was not even the conduct of a crazy religious enthusiast, let alone that of a madman.

It is surprising that Frenchmen, who draw their inspirations from the historic annals of their mother land, should sympathize with such a man as Riel. These annals have many a dark stain, but they abound in illustrations of heroism and nobility of soul. This disposition to sympathize with this man can only be accounted for by the sense of loneliness on this continent, which causes an overpowering disposition on the part of the French community to cling to their race with singular tenacity.

But what shall we say of those who have not even this poor excuse of lineage for their sympathy with this criminal, and who dishonor the dead by endeavoring to make it appear that he was treated with undue severity? They say they want papers. Papers for what? No papers, not even a ship load of them, can ever justify the misery and the murders he has inflicted. A ship load of papers can never make people that have any sense believe that this criminal was not accountable for his acts. No! the excuses are futile. Those who utter them know it. These are the men who were bursting with impatience to hear that Riel's sentence was commuted. Oh! the fearful cry of French denunciation which should ring from one end of the Dominion to the other. But the commutation came not. Then the tactics changed, the cry was for sympathy for Riel, union with the French, and the overthrow of the Government. Riel must receive their tenderest solicitude. They would make long, dismal speeches, and if they could not wholly justify his deeds, they would at least assuage the Government upon the ground that the condition of his mind was such that he should not have been executed. Thus they would secure the sympathy of Riel's countrymen, and pave the way to office. There never was a criminal hanged yet but some people would assert his mind was unsound. So if the Opposition could not entirely justify Mr. Riel, at least they could at all events contend that he should have been more tenderly treated—probably put into an asylum and made comfortable for a term, until the storm should have blown over, and then discharged, and thus be at liberty to create a third rebellion. As for Riel's treatment of legal Canadians in putting them to death without any scruple or consideration, that was a matter of no moment. It must not be regarded in comparison with office. As for those poor fools who thought it was their duty to stand up for their country to die for it, let their names be forgotten let them even be covered with obloquy in the blaze of sympathy for Louis Riel!

There are some men who, like the sow, will ever wallow in the mire. It is their congenital place. From them nothing noble or good can ever be expected. But it was fondly anticipated that we had other men reputed to be leaders who would cast party claims to the wind, however blameworthy in their estimation, the policy of the Government might be, rather than dishonor the memory of those who fell and sealed with their blood their devotion to their country. But alas! it is not so. Predominant over any consideration is the lust for office. With such a spectacle before our eyes we have no right to say that some of our reputed leaders will compare favorably with the degraded ward politicians of New York.

—London Free Press.

Charles Mair's book, "Tocannish," which has been only a few weeks upon our little Canadian market, the edition of one thousand has been already sold.

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Groceries!

Also a large Quantity of
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Quart Bottles, \$2.25 per doz.
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Many sizes of casks, delivered to all parts of the town.

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Business now being under new management, the public will receive the best attention, and we will endeavor to keep on hand the requirements of our customers.

Your inspection is solicited.

WM. STOBART & CO.,
1879. 1886

Buffalo Hall!
STILL LEADING.

JUST TO HAND—ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS OF
Domestic and Imported Cigars
EVER OPENED IN PRINCE ALBERT.

Flor de Benitos,
Creme de la Creme,
Belle Cuba,
Henry Clays and
Wagners

ALL CHOICE GOODS AND SEASONED.

BETTS & GWYNNE.
Examine Our Stock of Xmas Confectionery and Biscuits.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OUR MOTTO:
Small Profits, Quick Sales and No Credits.

Just received, all kinds of Men's, Women's, Misses and Children's

Boots and Shoes,
Rubbers, etc. etc.

OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

We cannot find time to do more than announce that every boot of every description in the store is A 1, and made by the best manufacturers in America. Our customers who have already patronized us are daily testifying to the fact, by advising their friends to come and see for themselves. They come, and are well satisfied and gratified with their purchases. Remember the fact, that our profits are so small that we cannot afford to keep books, and in future our terms will be strictly cash. Undertake a specialty. Repairing made with neatness and dispatch.

N.B.—New Goods arriving daily.

SHANNON & McLEOD.